CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN LEISHMANIOSIS.

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Human leishmaniosis is considered a neglected tropical disease (NTD), it is present in close to 100 countries and there are more than 1.3 million new cases detected each year including both clinical forms of leishmaniosis, visceral (VL) and cutaneous (CL) (VL 0.3 million, CL 1 million). For the European region, annual incidences of VL and CL reported by the World Health Organization (WHO) run at 1100 to 1900 cases, and 10 000 to 17 000 cases, respectively. For VL, Georgia, Spain, Albania, Italy, Turkey, Tajikistan and Azerbaijan are the most affected countries while CL has been mostly detected in Turkey, Israel, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. In Europe, VL is caused exclusively by \textit{L. infantum} and CL mostly by \textit{L. infantum} (cutaneous and visceral strains differ genetically). Reports exist of rare cases of CL due to \textit{L. tropica} and \textit{L. donovani} in Greece and Cyprus respectively.

In the recent epidemic outbreak of human leishmaniosis due to \textit{L. infantum} in southeast Madrid, the central government of Spain acted by commissioning scientists of multiple fields (physicians, veterinarians, entomologists, epidemiologists, environmental health experts) to discover the cause of the dramatic increase in cases of human leishmaniosis, inform the public and establish adequate preventive measures to deal with the outbreak. Hence, public health and animal health specialists have to work side by side to design appropriate control measures to fit the new epidemiological situation as well as provide communication routes and information for health professionals and the general public. At this stage in the One Health concept, we strive to reach a high degree of understanding and learn from the "two medicines" converting them into one.

Together with Dr. Miró talk, the objective is to compare the current clinical management of leishmaniosis from two perspectives: that of a veterinarian specialized in infectious and parasitic diseases, and that of a physician specialized in infectious tropical diseases.